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Strickland, 466 U.S. 668, 687 (1984). Courts must "indulge a strong presumption that counsel's conduct falls within the wide range of reasonable professional assistance; that is, the defendant must overcome the presumption that, under the circumstances, the challenged action might be considered sound trial strategy." Strickland, 466 U.S. at 689. "A fair assessment of attorney performance requires that every effort be made to eliminate the distorting effects of hindsight, to reconstruct the circumstances of counsel's challenged conduct, and to evaluate the conduct from counsel's perspective at the time." *Id.* at 689 (internal citations omitted). In order to show prejudice, Mr. Bueno must show that but for counsel's errors the results of the proceeding would have been different. *Id.* at 694.

It is plain that Mr. Bueno's allegation of error incorrectly reflects the record and that Mr. Vovos' representation was effective. The record makes it clear that Mr. Vovos did have the Spanish conversations translated, but he determined that admission of the transcripts would add nothing to the Court's evaluation of the evidence. Further, Officer Chavez testified at length as to the content of the conversations. Even if Mr. Vovos' assessment of the usefulness of the transcript was in error, Mr. Bueno does not offer any explanation why the transcripts provide information not elicited through testimony. Therefore, Mr. Bueno cannot demonstrate prejudice.

IV. CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY

An appeal of this Order may not be taken unless this Court or a Circuit Justice issues a certificate of appealability, finding that "the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2) (West 2004). This requires a showing that "reasonable jurists would find the district Court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong." *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000).

"When the district court denies a habeas petition on procedural grounds without reaching the prisoner's underlying constitutional claim, a COA should issue when the prisoner shows, at least, that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the petition states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right

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